must include permanent, readily visible labels on the dashboard (or instrument panel) and near all fuel inlets that state ''Use Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel Fuel Only''; or ''Ultra Low Sulfur Diesel Fuel Only''.

(d)–(i) [Reserved]. For guidance see § 86.095–35.

(j) The Administrator may approve in advance other label content and formats provided the alternative label contains information consistent with this section.

[66 FR 5165, Jan. 18, 2001, as amended at 69 FR 39212, June 29, 2004; 70 FR 40433, July 13, 2005; 71 FR 51487, Aug. 30, 2006]

### § 86.007–38 Maintenance instructions.

This section includes text that specifies requirements that differ from those specified in § 86.096–38 or § 86.004–38. Where a paragraph in § 86.096–38 or § 86.004–38 is identifical and applicable to § 86.007–38, this may be indicated by specifying the corresponding paragraph and the statement ''[Reserved]. For guidance *see* § 86.096–38., or [Reserved]. For guidance *see* § 86.004–38.''.

(a)–(f) [Reserved]. For guidance see § 86.004–38.

(g) [Reserved]. For guidance see § 86.096–38. For incorporation by reference see §§ 86.1 and 86.096–38.

(h) [Reserved]. For guidance see § 86.004–38.

(i) For each new diesel-fueled engine subject to the standards prescribed in § 86.007–11, as applicable, the manufacturer shall furnish or cause to be furnished to the ultimate purchaser a statement that ''This engine must be operated only with ultra low-sulfur diesel fuel (meeting EPA specifications for highway diesel fuel, including a 15 ppm sulfur cap).''

[66 FR 5165, Jan. 18, 2001, as amended at 68 FR 38455, June 27, 2003; 69 FR 39212, June 29, 2004]

### § 86.008–10 Emission standards for 2008 and later model year Otto-cycle heavy-duty engines and vehicles.

Section 86.008–10 includes text that specifies requirements that differ from § 86.099–10. Where a paragraph in § 86.099–10 is identical and applicable to § 86.008–10, this may be indicated by specifying the corresponding paragraph and the statement ''[Reserved]. For guidance see § 86.099–10.''.

(a)(1) Exhaust emissions from new 2008 and later model year Otto-cycle HDEs shall not exceed:

(i)(A) *Oxides of Nitrogen ($NO_X$).* 0.20 grams per brake horsepower-hour (0.075 grams per megajoule).

(B) A manufacturer may elect to include any or all of its Otto-cycle HDE families in any or all of the $NO_X$ and $NO_X$ plus NMHC emissions ABT programs for HDEs, within the restrictions described in § 86.008–15 or § 86.004–15. If the manufacturer elects to include engine families in any of these programs, the $NO_X$ FEL may not exceed 0.50 grams per brake horsepower-hour (0.26 grams per megajoule). This ceiling value applies whether credits for the family are derived from averaging, banking, or trading programs. The $NO_X$ FEL cap is 0.80 for model years before 2011 for manufacturers choosing to certify to the 1.5 g/bhp-hr $NO_X$+NMHC standard in 2003 or 2004, in accordance with § 86.005–10(f).

(ii)(A) *Non-methane Hydrocarbons (NMHC) for engines fueled with either gasoline, natural gas, or liquefied petroleum gas.* 0.14 grams per brake horsepower-hour (0.052grams per megajoule).

(B) *Non-methane Hydrocarbon Equivalent (NMHCE) for engines fueled with methanol.* 0.14 grams per brake horsepower-hour (0.052grams per megajoule).

(C) A manufacturer may elect to include any or all of its Otto-cycle HDE families in any or all of the NMHC emissions ABT programs for HDEs, within the restrictions described in § 86.008–15 or § 86.004–15. If the manufacturer elects to include engine families in any of these programs, the NMHC FEL may not exceed 0.30 grams per brake horsepower-hour. This ceiling value applies whether credits for the family are derived from averaging, banking, or trading programs. The NMHC FEL cap is 0.40 for model years before 2011 for manufacturers choosing to certify to the 1.5 g/bhp-hr $NO_X$+NMHC in 2004, as allowed in § 86.005–10.

(iii)(A) *Carbon monoxide.* 14.4 grams per brake horsepower-hour (5.36 grams per megajoule).

(B) *Idle Carbon Monoxide.* For all Otto-cycle HDEs utilizing

aftertreatment technology, and not certified to the onboard diagnostics requirements of § 86.005–17: 0.50 percent of exhaust gas flow at curb idle.

(iv) *Particulate.* 0.01grams per brake horsepower-hour (0.0037grams per megajoule).

(2) The standards set forth in paragraph (a)(1) of this section refer to the exhaust emitted over the operating schedule set forth in paragraph (f)(1) of appendix I to this part, and measured and calculated in accordance with the procedures set forth in subpart N or P of this part.

(3)–(4) [Reserved]

(b) Evaporative emissions from heavy-duty vehicles shall not exceed the following standards. The standards apply equally to certification and in-use vehicles. The spitback standard also applies to newly assembled vehicles. For certification vehicles only, manufacturers may conduct testing to quantify a level of nonfuel background emissions for an individual test vehicle. Such a demonstration must include a description of the source(s) of emissions and an estimated decay rate. The demonstrated level of nonfuel background emissions may be subtracted from emission test results from certification vehicles if approved in advance by the Administrator.

(1) Hydrocarbons (for vehicles equipped with gasoline-fueled, natural gas-fueled or liquefied petroleum gas-fueled engines).

(i) For vehicles with a Gross Vehicle Weight Rating of up to 14,000 lbs:

(A)(*1*) For the full three-diurnal test sequence described in § 86.1230–96, diurnal plus hot soak measurements: 1.4 grams per test.

(*2*) For the supplemental two-diurnal test sequence described in § 86.1230–96, diurnal plus hot soak measurements (gasoline-fueled vehicles only): 1.75 grams per test.

(B) Running loss test (gasoline-fueled vehicles only): 0.05 grams per mile.

(C) Fuel dispensing spitback test (gasoline-fueled vehicles only): 1.0 grams per test.

(ii) For vehicles with a Gross Vehicle Weight Rating of greater than 14,000 lbs:

(A)(*1*) For the full three-diurnal test sequence described in § 86.1230–96, diurnal plus hot soak measurements: 1.9 grams per test.

(*2*) For the supplemental two-diurnal test sequence described in § 86.1230–96, diurnal plus hot soak measurements (gasoline-fueled vehicles only): 2.3 grams per test.

(B) Running loss test (gasoline-fueled vehicles only): 0.05 grams per mile.

(2) Total Hydrocarbon Equivalent (for vehicles equipped with methanol-fueled engines).

(i) For vehicles with a Gross Vehicle Weight Rating of up to 14,000 lbs:

(A)(*1*) For the full three-diurnal test sequence described in § 86.1230–96, diurnal plus hot soak measurements: 1.4 grams carbon per test.

(*2*) For the supplemental two-diurnal test sequence described in § 86.1230–96, diurnal plus hot soak measurements: 1.75 grams carbon per test.

(B) Running loss test: 0.05 grams carbon per mile.

(C) Fuel dispensing spitback test: 1.0 grams carbon per test.

(ii) For vehicles with a Gross Vehicle Weight Rating of greater than 14,000 lbs:

(A)(*1*) For the full three-diurnal test sequence described in § 86.1230–96, diurnal plus hot soak measurements: 1.9 grams carbon per test.

(*2*) For the supplemental two-diurnal test sequence described in § 86.1230–96, diurnal plus hot soak measurements: 2.3 grams carbon per test.

(B) Running loss test: 0.05 grams carbon per mile.

(3)(i) For vehicles with a Gross Vehicle Weight Rating of up to 26,000 lbs, the standards set forth in paragraphs (b)(1) and (b)(2) of this section refer to a composite sample of evaporative emissions collected under the conditions and measured in accordance with the procedures set forth in subpart M of this part.

(ii) For vehicles with a Gross Vehicle Weight Rating of greater than 26,000 lbs., the standards set forth in paragraphs (b)(1)(ii) and (b)(2)(ii) of this section refer to the manufacturer's engineering design evaluation using good engineering practice (a statement of which is required in § 86.098–23(b)(4)(ii)).

(4) All fuel vapor generated in a gasoline- or methanol-fueled heavy-duty vehicle during in-use operations

shall be routed exclusively to the evaporative control system (e.g., either canister or engine purge). The only exception to this requirement shall be for emergencies.

(c) No crankcase emissions shall be discharged into the ambient atmosphere from any new 2008 or later model year Otto-cycle HDE.

(d) Every manufacturer of new motor vehicle engines subject to the standards prescribed in this section shall, prior to taking any of the actions specified in section 203(a)(1) of the Act, test or cause to be tested motor vehicle engines in accordance with applicable procedures in subpart N or P of this part to ascertain that such test engines meet the requirements of this section.

(e) [Reserved]. For guidance see § 86.099–10.

(f) *Phase-in options.* (1)(i) For model year 2008, manufacturers may certify some of their engine families to the exhaust standards applicable to model year 2007 engines under § 86.005–10, in lieu of the exhaust standards specified in this section. These engines must comply with all other requirements applicable to model year 2008 engines, except as allowed by paragraph (f)(1)(ii) of this section. The combined number of engines in the engine families certified to the 2007 combined $NO_X$ plus NMHC standard may not exceed 50 percent of the manufacturer's U.S.-directed production of heavy-duty Otto-cycle motor vehicle engines for model year 2008, except as explicitly allowed by paragraph (f)(2) of this section.

(ii) For model year 2008, manufacturers may certify some of their engine families to the evaporative standards applicable to model year 2007 engines under § 86.005–10, in lieu of the standards specified in this section. These engines must comply with all other requirements applicable to model year 2008 engines, except as allowed by paragraph (f)(1)(i) of this section. The combined number of engines in the engine families certified to the 2007 standards may not exceed 50 percent of the manufacturer's U.S.-directed production of heavy-duty Otto-cycle motor vehicle engines for model year 2008.

(2)(i) Manufacturers certifying engines to all of the applicable exhaust standards listed in paragraph (a) of this section prior to model year 2008 (without using credits) may reduce the number of engines that are required to meet the $NO_X$ and NMHC exhaust standards listed in paragraph (a) of this section in model year 2008 and/or 2009, taking into account the phase-in option provided in paragraph (f)(1) of this section. For every engine that is certified early, the manufacturer may reduce the number of engines that are required by paragraph (f)(1) of this section to meet the $NO_X$ and NMHC standards listed in paragraph (a) of this section by one engine. For example, if a manufacturer produces 100 heavy-duty Otto-cycle engines in 2007 that meet all of the applicable standards listed in paragraph (a) of this section, and it produced 10,000 heavy-duty Otto-cycle engines in 2009, then only 9,900 of the engines would need to comply with the $NO_X$ and NMHC standards listed in paragraph (a) of this section.

(ii) Manufacturers certifying engines to all of the applicable evaporative standards listed in paragraph (b) of this section prior to model year 2008 may reduce the number of engines that are required to meet the evaporative standards listed in paragraph (a) of this section in model year 2008 and/or 2009, taking into account the phase-in option provided in paragraph (f)(1) of this section. For every engine that is certified early, the manufacturer may reduce the number of engines that are required by paragraph (f)(1) of this section to meet evaporative standards listed in paragraph (b) of this section by one engine.

(3) Manufacturers certifying engines to a voluntary $NO_X$ standard of 0.10 g/bhp-hr (without using credits) in addition to all of the applicable standards listed in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section prior to model year 2008 may reduce the number of engines that are required to meet the $NO_X$ and NMHC standards listed in paragraph (a) of this section in model year 2008 and/or 2009, taking into account the phase-in option provided in paragraph (f)(1) of this section. For such every engine that is certified early, the manufacturer may reduce the number of engines that are

required by paragraph (f)(1) of this section to meet the $NO_X$ and NMHC standards listed in paragraph (a) of this section by two engines.

(g) For model years prior to 2012, for purposes of determining compliance after title or custody has transferred to the ultimate purchaser, for engines having a $NO_X$ FEL no higher than 0.50 g/bhp-hr, the applicable compliance limits for $NO_X$ and NMHC shall be determined by adding 0.10 g/bhp-hr to the otherwise applicable standards or FELs for $NO_X$ and NMHC.

[66 FR 5165, Jan. 18, 2001]

### § 86.078–3 Abbreviations.

(a) The abbreviations in this section apply to this subpart and also to subparts B, D, H, I, J, N, O and P of this part and have the following meanings:

accel.—acceleration.
AECD—Auxiliary emission control device.
API—American Petroleum Institute.
ASTM—American Society for Testing and Materials.
BHP—Brake horsepower.
BSCO—Brake specific carbon monoxide.
BSHC—Brake specific hydrocarbons.
$BSNO_X$—Brake specific oxides of nitrogen.
C—Celsius.
cfh—cubic feet per hour.
CFV—Critical flow venturi.
CFV-CVS—Critical flow venturi—constant volume sampler.
CL—Chemiluminescence.
$CO_2$—carbon dioxide.
CO—Carbon monoxide.
conc.—concentration.
cfm—cubic feet per minute.
CT—Closed throttle.
cu. in.—cubic inch(es).
CVS—Constant volume sampler.
decel.—deceleration.
EP—End point.
evap.—evaporative.
F—Fahrenheit.
FID—Flame ionization detector.
FL—Full load.
ft.—feet.
g—gram(s).
gal.—U.S. gallon(s).
GVW—Gross vehicle weight.
GVWR—Gross vehicle weight rating.
h—hour(s).
$H_2O$—water.
HC—hydrocarbon(s).
HFID—Heated flame ionization detector.
Hg—mercury.
hi—high.
hp.—horsepower.
IBP—Initial boiling point.
ID—Internal diameter.
in.—inch(es).
K—kelvin.
kg—kilogram(s).
km—kilometer(s).
kPa—kilopascal(s).
lb.—pound(s).
lb.-ft.—pound-feet.
m—meter(s).
max.—maximum.
mg—milligram(s).
mi.—mile(s).
min.—minute(s).
ml—milliliter(s).
mm—millimeter(s).
mph—miles per hour.
mv—millivolt(s).
$N_2$—nitrogen.
NDIR—Nondispersive infrared.
NO—nitric oxide.
$NO_2$—nitrogen dioxide.
$NO_X$—oxides of nitrogen.
No.—Number.
$O_2$—oxygen.
Pb—lead.
pct.—percent.
PDP-CVS—Positive displacement pump—constant volume sampler.
ppm—parts per million by volume.
ppm C—parts per million, carbon.
psi—pounds per square inch.
psig—pounds per square inch gauge.
PTA—Part throttle acceleration.
PTD—Part throttle deceleration.
R—Rankin.
rpm—revolutions per minute.
RVP—Reid vapor pressure.
s—second(s).
SAE—Society of Automotive Engineers.
SI—International system of units.
sp.—speed.
TEL—Tetraethyl lead.
TML—Tetramethyl lead.
UDDS—Urban dynamometer driving schedule.
V—volt(s).
vs—versus.
W—watt(s).
WF—Weighting factor.
WOT—Wide open throttle.
wt.—weight.
′—feet.
″—inch(es).
°—degree(s).
**Σ**—summation.

[42 FR 32907, June 28, 1977, as amended at 45 FR 4149, Jan. 21, 1980]

### § 86.078–6 Hearings on certification.

(a)(1) After granting a request for a hearing under § 86.084–22, § 86.084–30(b), or § 86.084–30(c), the Administrator shall designate a Presiding Officer for the hearing.

(2) The General Counsel will represent the Environmental Protection